FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 22, 1854. [NO. 1929.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

...00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 ... during the year of subscription; or ... after the year has expired.

... for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if ... advance; $3 50 if paid during the year ... subscription, or $4 00 after the year has ... pired.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

... Institution will commence its third Session ... 24 Monday in January 1854. Every branch ... education is taught in the Institute, and the ... number of Scholars warrants the belief that no ... country furnishes greater facilities for ... knowledge.

... expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for ... advanced Literary course, and with the usual ... of extras the necessary expenses per year will ... exceed $170.

... per month in the Institute $2; good Board ... be had in the private families of the Village much ...

... for all English branches, per Session of 21 ... primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and ... asses $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

... particulars the public is referred to our Circular ... which can be had by addressing the Secretary or ... Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y.
... Board of Trustees.

... May 26, 1853. 38-tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

... HARRINGTON, Principal.
... ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the ... Female Department.
... M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

... Second Session of this School opened January ... and will close June 24.

... rts respecting Scholarship and Department will ... ot punctually, and no Student found to be of ... aracter can remain in the Institution.

... rse of Religious Lectures will be delivered ... Students.

... ard at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

... in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and ... per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, ... French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

... further particulars address the Principal at ... Mills.

... May 1, 1854. 83-tf&3m

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical ... Chapel Hill, Chatham County, for the ... ensuing year, to commence immediately. ... required as to good moral character and ... Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

Piedmont Chalybeate Springs, Stokes County, North Carolina.

THE subscribers having purchased the above Springs at the close of the last season—and put large and comfortable improvements, will be prepared by the 1st of June to accommodate all who may ... them.

... springs are situated at the foot of Moore's Peak, ... highest point of the Sauratown Mountains—about ... from Dan River, and two from Danbury, the ... seat of Stokes, and is surrounded by as lovely ... as any place in the State or Virginia.

... the design of the subscribers to make this a ... watering place—and nothing will be left undone ... them to make it such, and to make it as desirable ... place for the health and pleasure seeking ... ing to be found in North Carolina or Virginia.

... ges will be as moderate as the times will ...

... per week $5 00 per week.
... 1 00 per day for less time than one week.
... horse 75 cents per day.
... ...ball price.

SMALLWOOD & GALLOWAY.

May, 1854. 90-6m&A

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers propose to sell their FARM, situated in Moore county, six miles North West from ... ville, lying on both sides of Richland Creek, ... at 500 acres,—nearly 100 acres of it ... ...m is well adapted to the culture of Corn, ... Cotton, and Turpentine. Terms of sale ... easy to the purchaser. Possess...n to be ... next Fall. Call and see the subscribers at Carthage.

FLORA A. PHILLIPS.
AMELIA H. PHILLIPS.

May 1, 1854. 90-6m

TRUST SALE.

... pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to us by ... A. S. Fort, for certain purposes therein specified, ... shall proceed to sell, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 25th May ... the new MILL HOUSE, on the corner of Maxwell and Person streets, together with all the machinery ... and in the building, consisting of 2 Run of ... Mill Stones of large size, dressed ready for ... with all the fixtures necessary to put them ... A Mill screw, &c. for raising Stones—... Wheels and Shaft for a Steam Engine. Two ... ty Cranes. In short, every thing but the Engine ... the Mill in operation. A lot of Plank and ... The purchaser will have the privilege of the ... of the lot for 5 years, at a ground rent of $40 ... annum.

... months' credit, the purchasers giving bonds ... approved security.

... property will be shown on application to J. Fort.

JOHN FORT, } Trustees
JAMES BRANIN, }

... ville, May 5. 90ts

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

... & LILLY are receiving a large stock of ... and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, ... some of the finest, richest and most beautiful ... of the season, selected by one of the firm, an ... buyer, and well acquainted with the place ... retailed, thus enabling him the better to ... purchases to the market. The stock is entire... and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and ... much more attractive than is generally ... country store. An enumeration of the Goods ... too much space. It is only necessary to ... almost any article in their line may be found ... store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

... 25, 1853. 92-tf

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.

... authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, ... Hall, to offer it for sale. Miss Hazlehurst ... in possession of it for about twenty years, ... to a more private life.

... is probably as good property of the kind ... in the State. Its income for several ... ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand ... and at present is rather beyond the latter ... Buyers will probably examine the ... for themselves any further description here ...

... will be surrendered on the 25th of June.

... information, address the subscriber at ... N. C.

SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS.

... 88-3m

WANTED.

A ... Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. ... liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1854.

The Superior Court for this County is now in Session, Judge Saunders presiding. Owing to the very large number of cases on the Criminal Docket, but one day (Tuesday) was given to the Civil Docket. On yesterday, Jonathan Baker was put upon trial for the murder of one Edwards, which resulted in his conviction. For the State, Mr. Solicitor Strange; for the Prisoner, Wm. B. Wright, James Banks, and Joseph Baker, Jr.

THE WILMINGTON CONVENTION.—We publish in another column the proceedings of the public meeting in this Town on Tuesday last. A large number of delegates was appointed, and we hope that many of them from the Town and the County will find it convenient, as they would undoubtedly find it pleasant and useful, to attend the Convention. For in this, as in most matters, the interests of Wilmington and Fayetteville are almost identical; and although the action of the House of Representatives may not be affected by that of the Convention, the latter will undoubtedly materially assist in promoting good feeling between this and our sister Town and between both and other sections of the State.

We learn that the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh will leave for Wilmington on Wednesday next, and that such delegates as may choose to attend will be taken to Wilmington free of charge.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders was held in this town on Tuesday last, and all the officers during the past year were reelected.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.—The Locofoco Convention, which met in this place on Monday last, nominated for the Senate, Daniel McDiarmid, Esq; and for the Commons, Messrs J. G. Shepherd, David Murphy and C. H. Coffield.

Mr. Murphy, we understand, has peremptorily declined the nomination. And it is supposed that one of the remaining nominees will do likewise. Upon the whole, we think that the Convention is regarded by our Democratic friends as rather a failure.

SPECIAL COURTS.—Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Bailey to hold the Special Term of Superior Court for Moore County on the 4th Monday, and that for Robeson on the 5th Monday, of this month.

HON. JOHN KERR.—We have heard that, to effect some party purpose, a report has been put in circulation in Chatham County that Mr. Kerr, of the Chatham District, voted for the Homestead Bill which lately passed the House of Representatives.

To those of Mr. Kerr's constituents who know him and have heard his views upon the land question it is scarcely necessary to say that his vote was recorded *against* this most iniquitous measure. To satisfy others of the falsehood of the report, as we cannot now lay our hands upon the vote, we extract from the Observer of March 13, 1854, the following:

"*The Homestead Bill.*—This great measure of wrong to the old States, we are glad to state, was opposed by the votes of the entire delegation from North Carolina, Whig and Locofoco."

And from the North Carolinian, the Locofoco paper in this town, of March 11, 1854, the following:

"The Homestead Bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday the 6th inst., by a vote of 107 for and 72 against it. The entire North Carolina delegation voted against the Bill."

MR. BRAGG AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We have heretofore noticed the singular declaration of Mr. Bragg in his speech here, that it was useless to try to obtain the lands or their proceeds, because *the President* will not permit us to have them. Such doctrine, taught, as it is, by one who calls himself a *Democrat*, a *people's man*, can be regarded only as the worst kind of Federalism, consolidation and all the other *horrors* with which Democracy has been accustomed to frighten the people of this country.

But whether the doctrine be Democratic or Federal, it is bad doctrine; and Mr. Bragg's conclusion is not justified by his premises.

It is true that the President is constitutionally vested with the veto power—and it is probably true that he will exercise it upon any bill which may pass Congress giving the people of the old States an equal share with the new in their common property. But it is not therefore useless to demand it. There is another power in the Constitution which overrides the President's veto. Two-thirds of each House of Congress may pass a bill in defiance of it. And when, for party purposes, the President defies the will of the people as expressed by large majorities of their representatives, upon a matter neither hastily nor ill-considered, are we to be told that it is useless to resist *his* will? that we must quietly submit to *his* decision and see our inheritance squandered?

Such doctrine, so far from causing cessation of exertion, should excite the people of the old States to renew their efforts and secure their rights, without reference to the will of the man who may happen to occupy the Presidency.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—We expected to have presented our readers to-day with the masterly argument by Mr. Badger in reply to the President's Veto Message. But as we learn that the report of the speech published in the Globe on the day after its delivery is, in some important particulars, incorrect, we prefer to wait for a more perfect copy.

HOW DOES HE STAND?—It is said by Mr. Bragg and his party organs that he "does not belong to a dodging breed" and that I "never dodges." Now Mr. Bragg has made a number of speeches since the commencement of the present canvass. Can anybody tell what is his position as to internal improvements?

We heard him here and from his speech we could make out nothing definite. We have read his speeches as reported by his party papers elsewhere, and we can find nothing definite in them. How does he stand?

He has said that his position at Edenton was misrepresented by Gen. Dockery, and that neither from his declarations nor by inference could he be held as opposed to internal improvements. He undertook to explain here what he did say at Edenton, but his explanation was very "dodgy" and amounted only to this: He earnestly desired to see the resources of the State developed, *provided* the State had the means to develope them; but whether she had the means or not, he had not inquired, did not know, and therefore could commit himself to nothing.

We wish to do Mr. Bragg no injustice, and we therefore copy from the North Carolinian what he is reported to have said here as to his own views on this subject. Says the Carolinian:

"Mr. Bragg said his position on the question of internal improvements had been misrepresented by Gen. D., or at least greatly misunderstood.—He had been accused by Gen. D. of saying at Edenton that he was opposed to the State's borrowing the money to extend the Central Railroad. What occurred at Edenton was as follows: He had asked Gen. D. if he was in favor of extending the Central Railroad; he replied that he was, and then asked Mr. B. how he stood on the question. Mr. B. replied that he had no right to catechise him because he was not then a candidate, but that nevertheless he would answer him. His position was expressed by the resolution of the Democratic State Convention. He was not in favor of contracting such a debt that the means and resources of the State would not be adequate to paying off the interest. This had been his position at Edenton. Of course it would be absurd to talk about any extension of a system of internal improvement by the State if the money was not to be borrowed for the purpose, for that there was no money in the treasury. He hoped that no one would suppose him so stupid as to have given such an answer as he was alledged to have made. It was impossible, he said, to say at this time precisely what the means and resources of the State would allow, for that question depended to a considerable extent on the success of schemes now in process of construction. If those schemes turned out well, and paid good dividends, then the means of the State would be greatly increased, and he was willing to be as liberal towards schemes of internal improvement as those means and resources would allow."

This we suppose to be a correct statement of Mr. Bragg's position as taken at Edenton and repeated here. And we submit that it fully sustains Gen. Dockery's version of them at Edenton and our own statement of them here. There is nothing definite.

A distinct question was asked him. He says that it was answered. Where is the answer?—Certainly not in this report. He says that he stated at Edenton that his views were expressed by the resolution of the Democratic Convention. That Convention had not then assembled. He says that he stated that he was not in favor of contracting a debt which the State could not pay. We never heard of any one quite fool enough to advocate any thing of the kind. He concludes with the usual flourish as to the "developement of resources", but with a plain intimation that it is not the time to developе them.

We have given Mr. Bragg the benefit of the report made by his friends. And we are unable to see how any one can arrive at any other conclusion than that Mr. Bragg, like nearly all the people of his section and of his party in all sections heretofore, is at heart opposed to any system of internal improvements, though he has not the nerve to declare his opposition without qualifications. Such we think is the general impression made by his speech here. Certainly, we know of many democrats opposed to internal improvements who regard Mr. Bragg as really with them, and who will therefore support him heartily.

We regret that Mr. Bragg and many of his party still entertain such views. We had hoped that all parties were at this day willing to do something for North Carolina and we shall be glad at any time to hear that Mr. Bragg has at last inquired into the "means" and satisfied himself that he is willing *at once* to enter upon some plan for the "development of the resources."

PRETTY GOOD.—Mr. Latham, of California, obtained the floor on the Nebraska bill a few days ago, and remarked that he did not want to speak on the Nebraska bill, but had a speech which he had written out on a claim of California. He had frequently read his speech himself, and was pretty well satisfied with it, and did not care to read it to empty seats. I therefore, said he, respectfully ask of the House to permit me to print it, and when printed, I *respectfully* ask of all the members, as I have thus obliged them, to oblige me by *reading* it. [Great laughter, and cries of "Agreed!" "That's right!"]

A FOOL FOR LUCK.—This old adage was verified the other day at New Orleans, when a Mr. J. P. O. (his name ought to have been published in full,) allowed another man, for a bet of $1000 against $800, to shoot at a small orange, 5 inches in circumference, on his head, with a pistol at a distance of 36 feet. The orange was hit, and the man escaped.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—By an official Report to Congress of the Register of the Treasury, it appears that on the 6th inst. the public debt of the United States amounted to $50,315,872 52.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Mr. Cass spoke at great length on the subject of the religious rights Americans abroad. At the close of his speech,

Mr. BADGER. I desire to ask the Senator from Michigan, in connection with the subject on which he has spoken, whether he has seen a statement in some Roman Catholic religious newspaper, called, I think, the "Shepherd of the Valley," published at St. Louis, under the direction and authority of the Bishop of that Roman Catholic diocese, to the effect, that as soon as the Roman Catholics obtain the numerical supremacy in any State, there will be an end therein of all religious toleration. Has he seen any such statement?

Mr. CASS. I think I have seen that sentiment through the papers, quoted, I believe, from that very paper. I have not seen the paper itself, but I have seen the statement quoted.

Mr. BADGER. Assuming that to be so, I wish to suggest to my friend from Michigan, whether it would not be wise in connection with his proposition in regard to foreign Governments, to consider the propriety of some measures at home, in anticipation of such a result, not at all unlikely, I fear, for securing religious liberty at home.

Mr. CASS. I will merely observe, in respect to that, that I take it this Government has nothing to do with religious liberty at home.—That is a question for the States.

Mr. BADGER. Then I wish to suggest, supposing such an event to happen, if, in the interior organization of this Government, there should be a State or States of the Union prohibiting all religious toleration, what a position we should occupy with foreign Governments in asking from them what we have not the power to secure to their citizens at home.

Mr. CASS. I trust the honorable Senator is supposing an impossible case in this country.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Nebraska discussion against time was continued during Monday. In the course of it Mr. Craige of this State denounced Mr. Hunt of La., as a factionist, and Mr. Hunt pronounced the charge "a falsehood." Much confusion ensued until the Sergeant-at-arms took the wranglers into custody.

The Raleigh Metropolitan thinks that the Observer is in an awful state because it took the trouble to expose its misrepresentations—and we confess that it was a useless job, for very few persons, of its own party even, attach any importance to its statements. If its readers had been allowed to see the character of the notice we took of it they would have seen that its statements as to us are as false as those relative to Gen. Dockery which we exposed by the document to which the Metropolitan referred. But it is scarcely necessary to reply to its attacks. The correction of one falsehood only causes it to manufacture another.

We will not allow that paper, however, poorly as we think of it, to say that we refuse to answer its questions. It says:

"We undertake to say that Gen. D. did not go for Free Suffrage in '35, and we call on the Observer to show to the contrary. But in the mean time we would enquire if he goes for it now?"

Gen. Dockery says he stumped Richmond county in 1835 for the principle of free suffrage, and that he has always been for it. The Metropolitan "undertakes to say" that he did not go for it in '35. Which shall we believe, the man who knows, or the paper that don't know?

Again, say the Metropolitan:—

"Does the Observer go for a Convention, such as one, as the Richmond County meeting, that recommended Gen'l Dockery as a suitable candidate advocated? Can the Observer say whether or not Gen'l Dockery was in that Richmond meeting, and whether he approved that Resolution that advocated an *open* Convention?"

This paper has openly advocated a Convention, either open or limited, we care not which. We are willing to trust the people, if Mr. Bragg is not. Gen. Dockery "was in that Richmond meeting," but not when the resolution was adopted. He said here that he did not care whether there was an open or a limited Convention, so that the Basis is preserved!

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of citizens of the town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, on the 16th inst.,

On motion, C. B. Mallett, Esq. was appointed Chairman and P. M. Hale Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting—the appointment of delegates to the Convention at Wilmington on the 25th inst.,—and

Maj. D. G. MacRae introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The improvement of the Bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River is a subject of interest to the people of North Carolina, of vast importance to the people of the Cape Fear region of Country, and particularly to the Citizens of the Town of Fayetteville and the County of Cumberland, and of vital importance to our enterprising sister town of Wilmington. And whereas, a Convention is to assemble in Wilmington on the 25th of this month to consider the subject. Therefore

Resolved, That the Citizens of the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland do hereby respond to the invitation to send delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 50 Delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the Presidents of the several Plank Road Companies, and the President of the Western Rail Road Company, be appointed as special Delegates, and that they be requested to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish the Delegates with certificates of their appointment.

Resolved, That the Chairman have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in the delegation by the non-attendance of any one of those appointed, and furnish certificates of appointment.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates:

C. T. Haigh, E. L. Winslow, Geo. McNeill, Daniel McDiarmid, E. J. Hale, J. H. Cook, S. W. Tillinghast, Jas. Kyle, Thos. S. Lutterloh, G. Deming, E. W. Willkings, Joseph Arey, D. A. Ray, W. Draughon, J. D. Starr, A. W. Steel, C. G. Wright, Jas. Banks, J. G. Cook, Jno. S. Banks, J. D. Williams, John Evans, D. G. MacRae, P. M. Hale, C. B. Mallett, J. C. Blocker, Jno. C. Williams, T. M. Sackett, Jos. A. Worth, Henry Elliot, O. P. Stark, Col. A. Murchison, Dr. MacRae, Joel Williams, J. C. Haigh, W. A. McIntyre, Jona. Evans, Peter Patterson, David Murphy, R. McDaniel, Lauchlin Bethune, R. K. Bryan, Thos. Waddill, N. A. Ramsey, J. M. Rose, N. A. Stedman, Farq'd Smith, Jno. W. Cameron, Nathan King, Capt. Hector McNeill, Alex. Elliot, William McMillan, Duncan Murchison, Colin McRae, Chistopher Munroe, W. S. Mallett, John C. Smith, W. B. Wright.

On motion, the Town papers were requested to publish the proceedings; and the meeting adjourned.

C. B. MALLETT, Ch'n.
P. M. HALE, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

A portion of the citizens of Cumberland met at Teribinthe, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of holding a Temperance Convention; J. C. Blocker was called to the Chair, and S. H. Averitt appointed Sec'y. The Chair appointed C. P. Jones, M. H. Sewell, and A. A. McAskill a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After an absence of a few minutes, the committee returned and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that Intemperance is a Political evil, because it retards education, contaminates our slaves and depreciates their value, is the parent of pauperism, and sometimes improperly controls the ballot box. And whereas, it has entered for years into the legislation of the country—laws have been enacted for its sale and prohibition; and whereas, no remedy can be effectual but a prohibitory law. Therefore

Resolved, That the evils of intemperance demand at our hands, as citizens, such action as shall remove them from the land.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Prohibitory Law, because it only will remove them.

Resolved, That such a law, in our opinion, infringes no article of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who is not in favor of passing such a law, or of submitting to the people the question, Prohibitory, or no Prohibitory law? or who treats, or causes treating to be done at or for electioneering purposes.

Resolved, That we will petition the next Legislature to pass such a law, or submit this question to the people.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Temperance, to hold a county convention at Fayetteville on Monday of county court next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville papers and the Spirit of the Age.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the county convention: C. P. Jones, A. A. McAskill, G. S. Rollins, M. H. Sewell, J. E. Averitt, B. Culbreth, Jas. Bullard, John Averitt, Jr., and Jas. M. Williamson. On motion the chairman, J. C. Blocker, was added.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. C. BLOCKER, Ch'n.
S. H. AVERITT, Sec'y.

Town papers requested to copy.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamer Atlantic has arrived with four days later intelligence from Europe.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, May 3.—Flour has declined 1s; corn 2s; Western canal flour is quoted at 36s, a 36s. 6d; Ohio 37s, a 38s; Corn, white, 39s; Yellow 38s. Cotton dull—all descriptions have declined—lower grades; the most, quotations are irregular. Sales of the three days 12,000 bales. Trade in the manufacturing districts has largely declined.

Consols 87 3-4 a 87 7-8.

NEWS FROM THE WAR.

Odessa was bombarded ten hours on the 24th ult., by the allied fleets. Part of the city was destroyed—four gun fortresses dismantled, and eight Russian and one Austrian ship burnt in the harbor. Three of the British bombarding steamers were badly injured.

An attempt of the English to land 1,800 men failed.

The Russian fleet sallied out from Sebastopol during the fight, but retired without giving battle.

The Russians have completely evacuated little Wallachia. The Russian right wing now rests on Alula, with the head quarters at Bucharest, therefore, the interesting part of the campaign is again concentrating below Nicholas.

The Turks have come out of Kalafat and are occupying all the towns in the track of the Russians.

The Russians are besieging Silistra, and would assault it about 1st of May.

Important from Havana.—By the Isabel, arrived at Charleston on Friday last from Havana, we are informed that the Spanish Government approves of the conduct of Pezuela, relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior.

If this be so, and the Administration justify the demand of Mr. Soule for the recall of this individual, our affairs with Spain will assume a very threatening aspect.—*Wil. Herald.*

An Ohio editor, having been reproved as wanting in reverence to the clergy, on account of some strictures he made upon the anti-Nebraska petition of the three thousand preachers, replies by the following anecdote:

"A minister was once riding through a section of the State of South Carolina, where custom forbade inkeepers to take pay from the clergy who stayed with them. The minister in question took supper without 'grace,' drank wine, retired to rest without prayer, and ate his breakfast without prayer or 'grace,' and was about taking his departure, when 'mine host' presented his bill.

"Ah, sir," said he, "I am a clergyman."

"That may be," responded Boniface, "but you came here, smoked like a sinner, slept like a sinner, and ate and drank like a sinner, and now, sir, you shall pay like a sinner."

The moral of the story will at once suggest itself.

An inquisitive priest having asked a young female her name, while in the confessional, she replied, with as much wit as modesty, "Father, my name is not a sin."

Gen. Jackson once said that those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break. But the friends of Mr. Thomas Bragg do not appear to agree with their old leader. We scarcely see a notice in a locofoco journal, of their candidate for Governor, but it is distinctly stated that he is the *brother* of the "famous Capt. Bragg," who fought so bravely, under Gen. Taylor, in the Mexican war. And from the abundant evidence that has been produced, we think the important fact may be considered as established, that *he is the brother* of Capt. Bragg; and, further, that he is the hopeful son of old Mr. Bragg.

Our democratic friends in this, remind us of the form of introduction that was extensively used, in a certain neighborhood in this or some other county. On one of the circuits in the North Carolina Conference, the preacher that was sent as pastor of said circuit, proved to be a very popular one; his whole flock loved him as a brother, in a double sense; no one, in their estimation, was equal to brother ——. On one of his rounds, the beloved pastor was accompanied by one of his brethren, who, no doubt, was a very good sort of [illegible] but not quite so [illegible] possessing and promising as the aforesaid popular preacher. But in order to make up for all deficiencies, and at once ingratiate the new brother into the affections and good graces of the friends of his predecessor, the form of introduction most commonly used, ran somewhat after this fashion: "Brother A., let me make you acquainted with brother B.'s brother."

Just so with the friends of Mr. Thos. Bragg; they don't allege that he has ever done any thing very extra or great himself, by which, to give him any hold on the affections of the people; but they have the satisfaction of introducing "brother —— to the brother of Capt. Bragg."

Greensborough Patriot.

We copied some weeks since accompanied with some remarks, a Circular published by the friends of education in Yadkin county, [illegible] the claims to public favor of the Yadkin Normal School. We have just learned that the amount necessary to furnish suitable buildings has been made up, and that it is intended to have in operation, twelve months hence, one of the best schools in the western part of the State.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Post Office Changes.—The name of the Post Office at Robeson's, Brunswick County, N. C., has has been changed to Black Rock P. O. M. C. Turrentine, P. M.

And a new Post Office has been established at Brinkley's Depot, called Robeson's, and A. J. Swinson appointed P. M.—*Wil. Herald.*

A London Millionaire.—Monsieur Francis Wey, a French writer of distinction, who passed several weeks in London during the Great Exhibition, has recently published in Paris his "impressions," under the title of "The English at Home." On one occasion, while riding in an omnibus, he formed an acquaintance with a fellow passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw. One of these we give:

"I addressed to him a few words concerning a carriage which just then drove by. It was too fine to be elegant, and was drawn by two magnificent horses. On the box, adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a black-coated coachman; and there was not a wrinkle in his white cravat—his snowy gloves were spotless. In the vehicle, on downy cushions, carelessly lounged a man without a coat, his arms bare, his sleeves turned up to the shoulders; an apron turned up serving him as a girdle—so the coachman looked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his dress.

Mr. Wey asked his neighbor who and what was the strange looking occupant of the dashing carriage.

"The richest butcher in London," was the reply. "He is returning in his own carraige from his slaughter house to his residence. His forefathers were in the business. His father left him a fortune of over two millions, and he, out of modesty, follows his father's profession—a very honorable old custom. This gentleman butcher possesses four millions."

Few topics have been made so fruitful a theme of badinage and sarcasm by the wits, as that of marriage. If the old bachelor is said to become *brutish* in his selfishness, a man of the opposite class during courtship is thought to exhibit a strong resemblance to a goose; and when this incipient stage is exchanged for the estate matrimonial, he is honored with the epithet *sheepish*. Some have indulged their vein of irony in verse, a curious specimen of which we subjoin; it evinces as much ingenuity as wit, for it admits of being read two ways, to convey a directly opposite sentiment. We transcribe it according to what we consider its true meaning; but in order to make it tell the reverse, it will be necessary to alter only the lines, reading the first and third, then the second and fourth.

"That man must[illegible] happy life
Who is directed by a [illegible]
Who's freed from matrimonial claims,
Is sure to suffer for complaints.

Adam could find no solid peace
Till he beheld a woman's face;
When Eve was given for a mate
Adam was in a happy state.

In all the female race appear
Truth, darling of a heart sincere;
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride
In woman never did reside.

What tongue is able to unfold
The worth in woman we behold?
The failings that in [illegible]
Are almost imperceptible.

Confusion take the [illegible]
Who to regret to woe incline,
Who revile the women their delight
Keen always reason in their spite."

MARRIED,

In Autauga county, Ala., on the 3d inst., by Rev. G. R. Foster, J. E. McEACHIN, M. D., formerly of Floral College, Robeson county, N. C., to Miss MARY ANN SMITH, daughter of Malcom Smith, also from N. C.

In Anson county, by M. W. Massey, Esq., Mr. WM HARRISON, and Miss SUSAN THOMAS, all of Anson.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse-power Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary; Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c., at short notice. We solicit a share of patronage. All orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.

March 1854. 84-3m*

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. E. BADGER,

IN SENATE, MAY 11, 1854,

ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. BADGER said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Constitution of the United States having provided that when the President of the United States does not approve a bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, he shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections thereto, and that the House shall proceed to reconsider the bill, it follows as a necessary inference that it was the purpose of the Constitution that the House so reconsidering a bill, should give a careful and respectful attention to the objections taken by the President, and thus in pursuance of the Constitution sent to that body. The provision of the Constitution would otherwise be unmeaning. For it does not authorize the President to disapprove merely, and then require a reconsideration, but it makes it his duty, with the disapproval, to communicate in writing his objections. Therefore, as I have already said, it becomes not only the right, but the duty, of the body to which the bill is returned, carefully to consider the objections of the President.

It is my purpose this morning to discharge, so far as I am concerned, the duty which devolves upon us of giving that careful examination to the objections of the President to the bill for the benefit of the indigent insane; to submit views which to me appear to be just, to be demanded by the importance of the matters embraced in the message, and which show, as I think, that the objections taken by the President have no foundation. It is manifest, Mr. President, that, in discharging this duty, high courtesy towards the official functionary at the head of the Government demands that the investigation should meet the objections of the President, so far as we understand them, upon their true merits; and that no attempt should be made to resort to mere questions of words, no effort to withdraw the attention of the Senate or the country from the principles which are really at stake; but that, on the contrary, disregarding all minor topics, putting the dialectics of verbal criticism aside, we should consider, fairly and respectfully, the objections which the President has briefly it his duty to make, according to their substance and intended import. That duty I shall endeavor to discharge in the manner and with the spirit I have indicated. This belongs to my position as a member of this body, and this I would not wilfully disregard if I did not occupy that position.

If I understand the message of the President of the United States aright, he objects to the passage of the bill providing for the indigent insane upon the ground, first, that Congress has no power under the Constitution to devote any portion of the public domain to the purposes indicated in the bill; and, in the next place, if the bill were free from that objection, if the Constitution did authorize an application of a portion of these lands to the general purposes specified in the bill, yet *this* measure is objectionable as a constitutional objection, because the subsidiary provisions of the bill, which undertake to carry out its general object, assume an unconstitutional authority over, and interfere in an improper manner with, those local concerns which, under the Constitution, belong exclusively to the States.

Now, Mr. President, with regard to the first question—of the general constitutional power—it seems to me that there are several considerations adverted to by the President, in his message, which may be laid entirely aside. It is manifest, in the first place, that no one claims or asserts the power of Congress to dispose of the public domain under the first clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, which gives to Congress the power of laying duties and imposts, and other taxes; therefore, it is a matter entirely immaterial to the present discussion whether the expression, "to provide for the common defence and general welfare," following that grant of power, is to be construed in the nature of a new grant, enlarging and in addition to what was previously expressed, or as a limitation upon the power of taxation, or as a directory provision as to the ends for which the money raised shall be applied.

Mr. President, in the next place, on this part of the case, we are troubled with no investigation about what are, or what are not, the reserved rights of the States, because when we speak of the reserved rights of the States, of the individual States, the separate members of the Union, we mean rights which belong to them in their separate capacity, and which could have been exercised by them separately, but for the creation of the Union, and the establishment of the Constitution which followed it; but no right could ever exist in any individual State to dispose of the land or other property belonging to the United States. Indeed, until they became the "United States" there could be no such thing as the possession of property by them in that political character.

Therefore, I think these preliminary difficulties suggested and thrown out in the message may be laid aside. The power over the public domain, whatever it may be, is conferred by a distinct provision of the Constitution. It does not fall in with the enumeration of legislative powers contained in the first article of the Constitution, which relates to the organization and authority of the legislative branch of the Government. It is a power conferred in the fourth article of the Constitution—a power conferred after the Constitution has made all its general arrangements with respect to the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of the Government. In this fourth article, containing various miscellaneous provisions, in the second clause of the third section, the Constitution gives the power, whatever it is, in these words:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

The last words contain the only provision of restriction, limitation, or qualification on the power which was granted by the previous words of that section. What was meant by that qualification? We are told by Mr. Madison, in the Federalist, that what were referred to by that provision, and what rendered that provision necessary, were certain jealousies and questions in the States respecting the western lands, to which, as is well known, conflicting titles and claims were set up. Therefore, the only effect, meaning, or intent that can be possibly assigned to it is, that nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of any particular State to any portion of territory then in the possession of the United States, or to such as claimed by different States, and thus to confine the whole operation of this power to what was rightfully the property of the United States as such.

Every word in that grant of power is worthy of consideration. In the first place, the subject-matter is spoken of as "the property of the United States:" "The Congress shall have power to dispose of"—leaving out the words about making regulations which are in no way material to the present inquiry—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of the territory or *other property belonging* to the United States." The territory, therefore, is treated as the "property of the United States." It is the largest word that can be used to express dominion, ownership, title. It is used in its appropriate, legal signification, not as expressing merely the subject-matter in which any title is supposed to exist, but the very title, dominion, right of possession, control, and enjoyment in the territory. It is as the "property of the United States" that the clause provides for it.

Now, sir, the United States, thus owning this territory, had what? Why, they had, like every other owner, the right to dispose of it—the *jus disponendi*—the essential attribute of true ownership, without which property in anything cannot, in a proper sense, be said to exist; for, in strictness, if there be an owner who is competent to act, he must have power to dispose of what he owns; this power was in the United States in its fullest sense, as the true and absolute owners of the territory.

Now, what disposition have the United States made of this, their property? They have granted to Congress the power to dispose of it. The *jus disponendi*, whatever it was that attaches to true ownership, and which belonged to the United States in their political capacity as the owners, is by the United States, in their Constitution, devolved upon Congress without limitation of any kind whatever.

Is it not manifest, then, Mr. President, that when the question arises with regard to the power of Congress, under the clause as it stands in the Constitution, they who affirm that there is any particular limitation upon this power of disposing are bound to show it. The power is exclusive in Congress. From the very nature of the case, it could not have been, and cannot be exercised by the individual States. It would, therefore, be an absurdity to suppose that it could form any portion of the rights reserved to the States. It is a power which exists somewhere. In the very nature of the case, it must exist somewhere. It belonged to the political sovereignty designated as "the United States of America," and these United States have devolved that power, by the terms of this grant, upon the Congress of the United States. It is not a question about disputed power. It is not an inquiry of interpretation. We are not engaged in investigating whether we can discover power over the public lands, as falling naturally, and appropriately, and necessarily within some power that is expressly granted. There is an express grant, in terms, of this power: this whole power—to Congress. This power was in the United States, and never in the State sovereignties, as such, and this power, by the Constitution, is vested exclusively in Congress, without any declared qualification.

Mr. President, I think that a rule laid down by Mr. Calhoun, in his resolutions as work upon government, in relation to another subject, furnishes a very clear and safe ground for interpreting this grant of power, and supports the [illegible] view I have taken. On the 202d page of his treatise he thus expresses himself:

"There is a very striking difference between the manner in which the treaty-making and the law-making power, in its strict sense, are granted, which deserves notice. The former is vested in the President and two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate, without specifying expressly the power to exist. The latter is granted in general words, with a reservation, specifying expressly the power to exist. This distinction is simply proof that the framers of the Constitution intended that the power to make treaties, to be exercised by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate, (a majority of a quorum of the latter, as at present composed, and two-thirds of the Senate, as present constituted, while the legislative powers vested in Congress, are, one by one, carefully enumerated and specified. The reason is to be found in the fact that the treaty-making power is vested [illegible] in the Government of the United States, and therefore nothing more was necessary in delegating it, than to specify, as is done, the portion or department of that Government in which it is vested. It was therefore only unnecessary, but it would have been absurd, to enumerate specifically the powers embraced in the grant. Very different is the case in regard to legislative powers. They are divided between the Federal Government and the State Governments, which made it absolutely necessary, in order to draw the line between the delegated and reserved powers, that the one or the other should be carefully enumerated and specified; and, as the former was intended to be the supplement to the latter, and to embrace the comparatively few powers which [illegible] be otherwise exercised at all, or at any rate to be well and safely exercised by the separate governments of the several States, it was proper that the former, and not the latter, should be enumerated and specified. But, although the treaty-making power is expressly vested, and without enumeration or specification, in the Government of the United States, it is nevertheless subject to several important limitations."

The first limitation, he then states, is exceptions *in terrorem*, and then, in the second place, it is to be limited; but I will give his own words:

"It is, in the next place, limited by all the prohibitions of the constitution which inhibit certain acts from being done by the Government, or any of its departments; and which description there are many. It is also limited by such provisions of the Constitution as direct certain acts to be done in a particular way, and which prohibit the contrary, of which a striking example is to be found in that which declares that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations to be made by law."

Then he states that, by a necessary limitation, implied, though not expressed, the treaty-making power of the country cannot be used to destroy or alter the Constitution or government under which it is exercised.

Now, sir, I ask the attention of the Senate for one moment to this statement. The power of making treaties, Mr. Calhoun says, is a power *exclusively* vested in the Government of the United States. It was a power that either could not be exercised at all by the separate States, or not so well and conveniently; and, therefore, the *whole power* was given to this Government. Hence, he says, there was no necessity for entering into an enumeration of particulars; it would have been absurd; the whole is given. It is an *express* power, and an *exclusive* power, and, therefore, it is subject to no limitations, in his judgment, but those which he has specified as growing necessarily either out of the nature of the power granted, or out of express inhibitions elsewhere contained in the Constitution, or out of the necessity of preserving intact the Constitution itself under which the power is exerted. But, as he says, with regard to legislative powers, divided between this Government and the States, with respect to those, an enumeration of one class or the other was necessary, and those granted to Congress were selected as the powers more convenient and more proper for enumeration.

Now, sir, how exactly is that the case with regard to the grant of power over the public lands. It is not among the general enumerated legislative powers of Congress. It is a power *exclusively* in Congress. It is a power that never was in the States *separately*, and therefore could not be *reserved* to the States under the Constitution. It was a power that could not be exercised by the States separately at all, or it could not be exercised, at least, without manifold inconvenience, and therefore the Constitution vests it in Congress, vests it expressly, and vests it without limitation; and, from the very nature of the case, it cannot be held subject to any constitutional limitation, unless such an implied limitation as those, or some of those, which are mentioned by Mr. Calhoun.

The power being thus distinct, exclusive, express, unqualified, granted in the largest terms to dispose of without restriction or limitation, to give, to sell, or to use, the property which is the subject of this grant, just as an owner in fee-simple used his own estate, where is the limitation upon it? I am now speaking about the grant of power by the Constitution. There is another view of the subject of which I shall speak presently. Where is the limitation? Where can you find a restriction in this instrument? There is the provision unqualified. If the power to make treaties be thus absolute, and subject to no other than those necessary and inevitable restrictions suggested by Mr. Calhoun, how does it happen that the power to dispose of the public lands, granted in equally broad terms, is not coextensive in its largeness with the treaty-making power? As Mr. Calhoun argues, this is an express grant of an exclusive power; therefore, all the treaty-making power is in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Whatever may be done by a treaty, may be done by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless it is, among other things, to exercise a power which the Constitution inhibited to the Government or any of its branches, or where a thing is authorized to be done in a particular manner, and prohibited in any other, or where the power is sought to be used for the purpose of destroying or altering the Constitution. Where, then, are there any limitations upon this power over the lands? If the United States of America, as a political sovereignty, own property, they undoubtedly have power to sell or otherwise dispose of it, to sell it for what sum ever they please, and to give it to whomsoever they please. Well, whatever their power was, they have devolved it upon Congress in express, unmistakable terms.

This, sir, has been the opinion not only of statesmen, but of sound and enlightened jurists. Mr. Justice Story, in his work upon the Constitution, says:

"The power of Congress over the public territory is [illegible] and their legislation is subject to no control, but is [illegible] as it is affected by stipulations in the ordinance of the confederation of 1787, under which any part of it has been settled." Sec. 1328

Such, Mr. President, seems to have been the opinion of General Jackson. In his message to Congress at the commencement of the session of 1830, you will find this language:

"Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important, in my view, is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present Constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States should be ceded to the United States, for the purpose of paying the general debt, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and the amount proposed to be raised at that time, the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia ceded their vacant [illegible] to the use for which they were required. As the lands lying [illegible] were relieved from this charge, the [illegible] which [illegible] GILES, HARPER, and other leading members of the American people. In exercising this power of [illegible]

Surely it is impossible to express the power in more large and comprehensive terms. Beyond all doubt, Mr. President, Congress is bound, in the exercise of every power, and the President in making treaties is bound in the exercise of that power, constantly to bear in mind the purpose for which this Constitution was framed, as set forth in the preamble; and all the powers, however given, in the form of the grant, and however absolute in point of fact they may be—I mean as to the naked power—are always to be used, and can only be rightfully used, for the purposes of establishing the grant, or some of them, of establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defence, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty which the Constitution, in its preamble, declares to have been the motive for its formation. It is so with every power—Congress has power to declare war, it is an unlimited power. If Congress should declare an unjust war—a war of mere aggression and pure ambition, springing solely from a lust of acquisition and power—however the motives of Congress might be questioned for having exercised the power for such ends and for such purposes, it would be a lawful declaration of war—a legal, though unjust, exercise of power. Congress is authorized to lay duties, and in the exercise of that power they ought to levy them with a just regard to the interests of the whole country; but I say to all doubt, if Congress should pass a law by which those articles that the interests of the country require should have duties levied upon them should be left in free, and articles which the interests of the country require should come in free should be subject to a heavy duty, Congress would most wrongfully have used the power confided to them; but the power could not be impaired by that consideration, and the law would undoubtedly be a valid law—unjust, it is true, because unequal and unfair, but yet a binding and obligatory act of legislation, because within the granted power.

Sir, the President, in his veto message, has referred to two instances as the only two in which grants of land have been made for purposes similar to those contemplated by this bill. I wish to draw the attention of the Senate to the circumstances under which those two bills were passed. As he has called attention, in the veto message, to the fact that those bills were passed many years after the Constitution was formed, I beg to remind the Senate that they were passed at least many years nearer to the formation of the Constitution than the year 1854; and if the value of an act as an exposition of the Constitution, depends upon its nearness, its proximity, to the time when that instrument was formed, we certainly have no right to claim any superior advantage for the exposition we may give over those, given, as they were, nearer by many years to the era of the Constitution itself. And it must be remarked, further, that at the time when these acts—the acts for the Kentucky and for the Connecticut asylum for the deaf and dumb—were passed, in 1819 and 1826, the age still presented to us men who were concerned in making the Constitution, or men who were contemporaneous with it—some of whom occupied seats in both branches of the National Legislature.

Now, how were those acts passed? The first act, that of 1819, granting land for the benefit of the Connecticut asylum for the deaf and dumb, originated in the House of Representatives. On its second reading, March 1, 1819, Mr. Basset, of Virginia, moved its commitment to a Committee of the Whole, but the motion was lost. Mr. P. P. Barbour moved its indefinite postponement; the motion was rejected. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and it was read a third time, and passed, no yeas and nays having been called. And, sir, in the House of Representatives, to mention no other distinguished individuals, there were then, from the State of Virginia, Mr. Philip P. Barbour and Henry St. George Tucker. If there had been any real doubt, any serious question about the constitutionality of that measure, can we doubt for one moment that these gentlemen, knowing as we do their political connections and affinities, would have called for the yeas and nays upon that bill and shown by their votes that they did not concur in its passage?

That bill then came to the Senate; it was immediately read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. On the next day it was passed without a division, no yeas and nays having been taken. There were in the Senate at that day some gentlemen of no mean fame and consideration in this country. There were Mr. Daggett, of Connecticut; Rufus King and Nathan Sanford, of New York; Mahlon Dickerson and James J. Wilson, from New Jersey; Abner Lacock and Jonathan Roberts, from Pennsylvania; from Maryland, Robert H. Goldsborough; from Virginia, James Barbour and John W. Eppes; from North Carolina, Nathaniel Macon, than whom a stricter constructionist of the Constitution was not to be found; from South Carolina, Mr. Gaillard and Wm. Smith; from Tennessee, John Williams and John H. Eaton. Yet among these gentlemen, many of them eminent members of the Democratic party, and afterwards leading members of the Jackson party, no one thought it necessary to demand the yeas and nays; and therefore no one thought that the measure was unconstitutional.

Now, sir, with regard to the bill passed in 1826, the act granting a township of land for the benefit of the Kentucky asylum for the deaf and dumb, I find, upon referring to Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, that on the 28th of March, 1826, when the Senate proceeded to the consideration of that bill:

"Mr. Cobb objected to the bill on principle, as an unconstitutional grant of common property for a partial or local purpose, and argued against the bill on that ground.

"A debate of wide extent, and considerable duration, ensued on the merits of the bill and the validity of the objections made to it by Mr. C., and on some of its details. The bill was supported by Messrs. Rowan, Johnson, of Kentucky, Benton, Barton, Eaton, Holmes, Lloyd, Mills, Edwards, Hendricks and King."

After debate, that bill was passed by a vote of yeas twenty-seven to nays six. I wish to call attention to this fact.

"Mr. Cobb objected to the bill on principle, as an unconstitutional grant of common property for a partial or local purpose, and argued against the bill on that ground."

Then, it was either conceded on all hands at that time, that, if that bill had been general and equal in its application, it would have been constitutional; or the debate must, besides these matters, have endorsed the question whether such a grant would be constitutional if general and equal. In the former case there must have been a general acquiescence of the Senate in the constitutionality of it, if it had been in form a general and equal purpose through all the United States, and not local and partial. And in the other case, there was the judgment of an overwhelming majority that it was constitutional, notwithstanding its being local and partial. Now, sir, among those who voted in favor of that bill I find the following names. I will not read them all; I will not read them to read such names, which carry great weight with me; but I will read the names of gentlemen which [illegible] Democratic party then and afterwards. Take notice that this vote was after discussion; it was after repeated discussion, after a debate of wide extent, and considerable duration." Among the yeas I find the names of Mr. Benton, of Missouri; of Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey; of Mr. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee; of Mr. Hendricks, of Kentucky; of Mr. King, of Illinois, who sits beside me, [Mr. Shields,] to myself of $10,000 to be applied for promoting and advancing my sons, for educating them, for putting them out as apprentices, for teaching them professions, or for giving marriage portions to my daughters, would be an invasion of my right to control and direct my own family.

But, Mr. President, if there is any apparent force in the objection, how are we to resist what has been done from almost the commencement of this Government? I have before me a list of grants of land to States for various objects, approved of by General Jackson and Mr. Polk during the time they were at the head of the Government, in which such conditions, or conditions liable to equal objection, were imposed.

If these acts are looked through, it will be found that Congress uniformly undertakes to direct what shall be done with the property which it grants, to what purposes it shall be applied, and prohibits its being applied to any other purposes. These grants are innumerable. I have tables of them here, but I will not fatigue the Senate by going over them, but will hand the list to the reporter, to be published in connection with these remarks. [See Appendix.]

Now, sir, if it be unconstitutional for Congress to grant to any of the old States a certain portion of the public lands, with a direction that the proceeds, the interest upon the amount realized from the sales of those lands, shall be applied to the support of an asylum for the insane, I wish to know whence the power was derived to give these directions, impose these conditions, and lay these restrictions upon the grants made to the new States? Are the new States less sovereign than the old States? Are they not equal members of this Union? Do they not all occupy a relation of perfect and precise equality of rights and powers?

The President vindicates these grants to the new States from the general constitutional objection, upon the ground that they are dispositions made by a prudent landholder for enhancing the value of the residue of his lands. But, putting aside for the present that as a source of power to grant lands who was the prudent landholder? The United States. Who represented the United States in the transaction? The Congress of the United States. Well, sir, if Congress, in giving these lands to one State has not power to direct the State authorities in their application, where has Congress got the power to do so in regard to another State? If we have not the power as a Congress, then there is an end of the matter so far as we have it at all as a Congress, we have it in respect to one State as well as another. But it is said we are in this respect to be regarded only as prudent landholders. Surely, by calling ourselves prudent landholders we do not acquire any power to regulate the domestic institutions of the States. If we have power to grant the lands, we can grant them, and impose such conditions as we may annex to the grant. If we have no power to grant the lands, with or without conditions, we cannot acquire it by calling ourselves prudent landholders. The act of grant was the act, in every instance, of the Government of the United States. It was, like every other act done by this Government, an act of sovereignty. It was not an act of a private person. It was not, and it cannot be made to be, a bargain merely, like that which would be transacted between my friend from Mississippi [Mr. Brown] and myself in the transfer or purchase of lands or personal property. It was something more; it was an act of the sovereign authority of the United States; and if it exceeded the constitutional limits of that authority in one instance, it exceeded it in every one, unless you will affirm that the new States have not equal sovereignty and independence with the old States—the land States with those that have no public lands within their limits.

Sir, this whole subject is covered over with precedents. These precedents run back for half a century. I have a list of them here before me. They have been voted by Congresses of every political description. They have been sanctioned, without question or hesitation, by Presidents of every various political shade that we have had. I believe that it will be very difficult, I believe it will be impossible, to maintain that, if the legislation of Congress in connection with the grants of lands to the new States was constitutional, in the view I am now taking of it, the legislation in this bill is unconstitutional in regard to the old States. Congress grants lands for the purpose of establishing schools. What does it require? Why, that the lands or the proceeds of sale, shall be sacredly kept, and the interest and income applied to that purpose, and no other. It grants lands for the establishment of a university, with precisely the same restrictions. It grants lands for cutting a canal or for a railroad, with similar restrictions. And I pray you, sir, if these restrictions are not beyond our constitutional authority in regard to these States, in what possible manner do we invade the rights of the States by the condition annexed to the grant which the bill under the consideration of the Senate proposes to make to all the States?

As I have said, the fact of our assuming to act in the character of a land-owner can give us no power to control the States in their local concerns. If it be true that we can append no such conditions as this bill proposes to a grant of the public lands, then the conditions are void. Suppose they are, what is the consequence? Assume that the restrictions are invalid for want of constitutional power; then the grant takes effect, but is discharged of the condition. That is all. We, in that case, say to the States, "You shall have these portions of the public lands for the purpose, with the understanding, with the declaration that they are to be applied to the support of the indigent insane," and on this supposition the States may pay just what respect and consideration they please to the restrictions that are thus attempted to be imposed, and may apply the proceeds of the lands in any way that they think proper. Undoubtedly that direction, or recommendation, or condition or whatever you may please to call it, upon the supposition that we have no constitutional power to prescribe it, does not affect the grant, but leaves it a simple grant of the land discharged of the condition.

Mr. President, I am therefore, of opinion, after a good deal of examination of this subject, that, according to the uniform and established practice of this Government, and the opinions, so far as I can gather them from their conduct, of those who have been the ablest and wisest men that the nation has ever had, that there is no valid objection to the constitutional power to pass this bill, either as a disposition of the public lands, simply to the purposes specified in the bill, or on account of the conditions annexed to that disposition.

The President of the United States has remarked in his message, that the public domain constitutes a fund for the common benefit of the States; and, in that view, let us consider the matter upon the other supposition, that the United States stand merely in the character of trustees, holding these lands in trust for the common benefit of the several States in their sovereign capacities—a view which is commonly taken of this subject, and which, in the debates here in which I have taken part, in relation to the public lands, I have been content to assume as sufficient to answer the purposes of discussions then pending, though I believed in the power of the Government upon the general grounds I have now stated.

Suppose the Government of the United States to be such a trustee; for whom is it a trustee? I perceive that at the first imaginative meeting which was held at Boston upon the subject of the Nebraska Bill, the persons who composed that meeting adopted a solemn resolution that the public lands were held in trust by the United States for the benefit of all the people in the United States who had no lands, natives and foreigners, and for all those foreigners who might hereafter come to the country. [Laughter.] I presume there is no gentleman here who would carry the idea of trusteeship quite as far as that. If we hold in the character of trustee, it is either for the benefit of all the people of the United States, and then it is no more than saying that this, like all our powers, is a public trust, or we hold for the common benefit of the different members of the Union. Well if we do, how does that furnish any reason why we cannot grant the lands, which we hold as a trust fund for the common benefit of the members of the Union—the States—among the very members for whom we hold them as trustees? Is it not a curious argument? It is first said the United States are not owners of these lands, have no true property or dominion over them, but hold them merely as trustees? For whom are we trustees? For the common and equal benefit of all the States. It is proposed, then, to take a portion of the lands and apply them in a particular direction for the common and equal benefit of all the States. But we are told, "No; it is unconstitutional to do that, you have no rightful power to do it; you are compelled to hold them for your *cestui que* trusts; you are to keep them; you are not to let the parties for whom you hold have the benefit of them." The United States do not hold them, we are told, for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the several States; yet it is required that the trustee shall not permit the States to have the use or profit, although the only purpose for which trustee holds is to benefit the several States common and equal footing of fairness.

You may, according to this doctrine, grant amount of the lands you please to the States they are situated. You may go there and you may grant lands for universities, for court-houses and seats of government, a landholder, you have a right to do this; of the character of a trustee in the [illegible] These ideas are not exactly reconcilable the true and proper sense of the term. we own the lands, then we have the right them. If we do not, if we are merely trustees benefit of all the States equally, where power, as trustees, to give away lands for the purpose of building primary schools in the States in which argument has been often urged, that them in alternate sections for cash double the price of the remaining the advantageous operation which great landholder—the United States pretty well know, however, the [illegible] in point of fact. It has been low contemplated, but it is not produced. But assume your prudent landholder belong to him, but which erection of colleges and ing of court houses and ment? How do these of the owners of the prudent gift or disposition will improve, may [illegible] But they are not given in tions by which the increase [illegible] me, is entirely fallacious. we may be allowed lands to call the States are the owners, their a right to do with them, and in that respect, to consider can be taken to this disposition.

Mr. President, we are condition, in consequence of to our connexion with these me ask the attention of the Senate particularly with regard to the honor here to represent, and, sent without any assistance. The North Carolina was one of these States which of her western territory to the United will be seen, on examining the millions and a half of acres of public lands. North Carolina upon the sole general the cessions of Virginia and New States were that the lands should be common property of all the States, upon condition that Tennessee should pay to the State of Tennessee millions, obtained from North Carolina, the United States in trust to be sold upon condition that Tennessee should endow a Tennessee college. We never got of all the public lands within a short period when an act for distributing the proceeds of the States. She gave up her western purpose of adding in the general prosperous operation of the Government the Constitution. She gave it upon the cession, as a fund for the common benefit of all the States, herself included. I pencil it, then, that Congress got the power that land to the State of Tennessee. We have been for no other reason in the world cause the land happened to be situated in Tennessee.

But, inasmuch as the cession was made express purpose of establishing a State, it was that North Carolina, when she granted that General Government, in order that a State established, did not intend that it should be granted to that single State, excluding her every other member of the Union. She lost it of it. She has never received an acre of it lands. She is told it is unconstitutional to anything. She is told the public lands may be to anybody but to herself and other States situated like herself. I do not complain of to the State of Tennessee. I have say, and circumstances, it might have been a right do not mention it now as matter of argument illustration. I do not complain, as a general tion, of the cessions made to the new States universities and colleges, and primary roads and canals. There may have been extravagance and waste; but, upon principle, I do proper appropriation of a fair portion of these the purpose of advancing the prosperity of ern States. I do object, however, to a grant affirms, that while it is right, and lawful able, and just to do all this, it is an exercise and a violation of the Constitution, to grant the old States any portion whatever, for any however good, of this public domain.

If that act of Congress to which I have referred have been permitted to remain, if we could cuted that division of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, the State Carolina would, in the years that have passed distribution, have had paid into her treasury that might be useful to her. So with regard old States. I have had a careful estimate made which I find that, under the provisions since 1841, there would have been, up to 1854 sum of $15,667,942 for distribution, of which Carolina would have been entitled to $668,7 however, is stopped; it is found to be unconstitutional—to be unlawful—so to dispose of the proceeds sale of the public lands. They go into the and, being in the Treasury, they cannot be for the purpose of being distributed among are the rightful owners, as it is said, of the produced them. Then we turn round and will give us a share of the lands themselves told, "No; the United States cannot trust these lands as trustees for you, and have them if they part with them to you. of their trust, it is a violation of the obligations resting upon them.

Mr. President, gentlemen from the [illegible] be satisfied with this a desirable system al law and equitable appropriation of it. It may seem to them that they thus restrict abstraction, some constitutional vision perfection, and this being done, that every complished which is necessary, and it is for us no importance what becomes of it to what purposes it is practicably applied for one, am not satisfied with the reasons to such a result and still less am I when it is applied to the territory not ceded by the States, not put into General Government upon any trust plied, but which has been conquered by United States, or acquired by treaties United States. To hold the doctrine that eminent domain over it, being absolute according to the laws of nations, has not and is prevented by the principles of and of justice and equity, from permitting that domain to go to the benefit and advantage of the members of the Union, equally, may minds, but it cannot satisfy mine.

It is said that you sell these lands, put them into the Treasury, and thus each of the States an equal or proportionate advantage from the ideas is fallacious. We were to have the granted lands as a common fund upon terms Well, you say you put it into the Treasury, and they go to our [illegible] have been four times, you might increase appropriated, since the establishment, within the States which [illegible] Clayton] represents, than has ever been in any way by this Government in the State of North Carolina. Now, as to lands ceded, the rule and the [illegible] if we are to adhere to it, and be consistent, plain one, that the proceeds of the sales fund for the common and equal benefit according to the usual and established rules and expenditure—according to the compact upon which we are made to confederate—to federal numbers. Then, when this money received from the public domain, goes into and is paid out in the ordinary expenditures Government, it does not return to the State principle of the discharge of the duty according to the terms of the deed under which the trust. General Jackson says these lands originally at the earnest instance of the enable them to pay the war debt. That was so, he says, the lands remain to be disposed of for purposes of general utility and advantage to the whole as Congress may deem right. I am willing to ground. I am willing to own, if gentlemen please, are not to regard the further purposes expressed in deeds of cession. If we are to lay that out of view, beyond all dispute, we have power to do as we please and right with the lands; but if we are to say ha[illegible] vision of the deeds of cession is still binding, and ob[illegible]

ry, that the lands are to be applied as a common fund, for the benefit of all the States, according to the rule by which they are charged in contributions to the United States, then it is impossible to perform that trust, if you put the money into the Treasury. When the Government makes an appropriation, it makes it according to the general necessity. If the State of Delaware, to-day, in its position, has required that immense amounts of public money should be expended there, I admit they are well expended, and expended for the public advantage. But then that is not a disposition of this trust fund, if it be a trust fund, for the *equal* and *common* benefit of all the States. North Carolina claimed, Virginia claimed, all the States which made cessions of land claimed, that the proceeds of the lands should be a trust fund, for the equal and common benefit of all the States, the ceding State included. How is she including it, if you take all, and appropriate it to one State? Is she included upon an equal and common footing if you give to her to another State than you give to her in proportion to her population, size, importance, and contributions to the common Treasury of the nation?

Sir, to my understanding it is clear to demonstration, either there is a trust attached to those lands, or there is not. If there is no trust, and the United States own them as property, absolute property, in perfect ownership, then the power of disposition on the part of the United States is not only legally but morally complete.

That power, whatever it is, the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress; and, therefore, Congress has power to dispose of the lands as it shall think proper. Then, in this view of the case, constitutional objections must disappear. But if, on the other hand, the United States are only in the nature of trustees, holding the trust subject, why, I protest against trusting with it in a double sense. I say that trust by selling the lands and paying the money into the Treasury. You let me do it. I protest against your doing it in such a manner which, in the first place, is a violation of the trust, and, in the next place, is to have it squandered, being mixed with the public funds of the Treasury, according to the principles and rights, if you annex the benefit of all the States, to have been distributed among the States of the Union, so soon as the previous wants should have been supplied. That would have been only carrying out the intention of the case. That is what would be done in the case of a private trustee, and what all the world decides, and it is what, I contend, is the principle of a trust, the United States, in my judgment, is not only bound to carry out.

Now, Mr. President, see the situation in which these United States find themselves. We have granted to Kentucky and Connecticut each eight millions of acres of land, I believe, constitute the whole of the grants made for the benefit of any of the States. I believe we have granted to Ohio, which, estimated at the original price which we fix on them, the value of the land, would be worth $13,165,751. Sir, it is said in reply, Gentlemen may have logic for what is done, possible that it can command itself to the understanding, and I may say that any system of reasoning which results in such a conclusion is obliged to be false. The States are equals in power and dignity. They have political rights in the public domain, not in the proposition of a trust. But whatever be the answer to the right, the right is perfect; and I should be ashamed to stand up and tell my constituents, "you have no ground of complaint, it is true, more than three millions of acres of lands ceded by you for the common purposes of the country have been granted by Congress to an individual State. More than $13,000,000 worth of land situated in the new States, has been granted to those States for various internal improvements and other local purposes. Not an acre has ever been appropriated for your benefit; yet it was held that the U. S. were a trustee for your benefit in common with all the other States of the Union; you can never have an acre appropriated for your benefit, you can never have an acre of any public land which may be obtained by treaty, by conquest at any time hereafter appropriated to your benefit; yet it is all right, it is all just. There is no help for it. The Constitution is against your having any of it. The Constitution says you are equals, but you must have nothing. The Constitution says it is a common fund for the benefit of all, but it must all be given to some and therefore, although you get nothing, and they get all, you are obliged, by irresistible process of reasoning, to believe, for you cannot dispute the Constitution, that you have had all the time your full share, logically and constitutionally considered."

Sir, we are not to be gulled in that way in my part of the country. The idea of a principle is a very good thing; but a principle, to be of any value, must work out some practical and beneficial results. To tell me that a man holds my property for my benefit, as well as for the benefit of other people, and yet it is against the law of the trust to let me have any of it, is to assert a principle that would not commend itself either to my judgment or my interest; and, therefore, I should reject it, both with my heart and with my head. Hence, Mr. President, I say that, taking this subject in any view, the notion is fallacious. If these lands belong to the U. States as property, without any trust, as all the lands we have acquired from foreign countries by treaty or by conquest, if we have ever acquired any by conquest, do belong to us, then there can be no objection to giving us a fair share of them. If they are held in trust for the common benefit of all, how, in the name of common sense, can it be possible that it is wrong to give all a share? I have heard it said often, that this trust is discharged by selling the lands and paying the money into the Treasury; but, I repeat, it is not so. When the money goes into the Treasury, it is not distributed among the States as a fund belonging to them as States, for their equal and common benefit. Not at all; but it is expended by the General Government just where the Government pleases, and in what amounts it pleases. I need not institute to show how proportions as to absurd this argument is, in the scramble which I made between the State of Delaware and the State of N. Ca.

Sir, so, now, while I have a right to say, but that these lands had been produced by sales of the lands, and I have a right to further, I might say, for the purpose of illustrating my argument, that these lands had been produced by sales of lands in North Carolina, by expenditures of money by North Carolina, I expressly waive that ground, and I say, while we have granted to Ohio, which, estimated at the original price which we fix on them, the value of land, would be worth $13,165,751. Sir, it is said in reply, Gentlemen may have logic for what is done, possible that it can command itself to the understanding, and I may say that any system of reasoning which results in such a conclusion is obliged to be false. The States are equals in power and dignity. They have political rights in the public domain, not in the proposition of a trust. But whatever be the answer to the right, the right is perfect; and I should be ashamed to stand up and tell my constituents, "you have no ground of complaint, it is true, more than three millions of acres of lands ceded by you for the common purposes of the country have been granted by Congress to an individual State. More than $13,000,000 worth of land situated in the new States, has been granted to those States for various internal improvements and other local purposes. Not an acre has ever been appropriated for your benefit; yet it was held that the U. S. were a trustee for your benefit in common with all the other States of the Union; you can never have an acre appropriated for your benefit, you can never have an acre of any public land which may be obtained by treaty, by conquest at any time hereafter appropriated to your benefit; yet it is all right, it is all just. There is no help for it. The Constitution is against your having any of it. The Constitution says you are equals, but you must have nothing. The Constitution says it is a common fund for the benefit of all, but it must all be given to some and therefore, although you get nothing, and they get all, you are obliged, by irresistible process of reasoning, to believe, for you cannot dispute the Constitution, that you have had all the time your full share, logically and constitutionally considered."

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No one supposes it. It is a question, not between the indigent insane and the public creditors, but between giving all, or nearly all, to the landless, and giving a small portion to this noble charity. In no event will the public creditor be regarded as holding a pledge upon the lands.

But, sir, there is another view of this subject; and that is, as to the rule which should govern the President of the U. States in the exercise of the veto power. In the early history of the country, the question of the veto came under the consideration of Gen. Washington, when he was President of the U. States; and I wish to call the attention of the Senate for a moment, with a view of applying it to this subject, to what Mr. Jefferson thought of the nature of the power, and the circumstances under which it could rightfully be exerted. It is well known to us all that Mr. Jefferson held the bill for establishing the first Bank of the U. S. to be unconstitutional; and, upon a call from Gen. Washington on certain members of his Cabinet for their views upon that subject, Mr. Jefferson sent him a very decided opinion that the proposed bill was unconstitutional. Mr. Jefferson, at the close of that paper, makes these remarks:

"The negative of the President is the shield provided by the Constitution to protect, against the invasions of the Legislature: 1st. The rights of the Executive. 2d. Of the Judiciary. 3d. Of the States and State Legislatures. *The power is the case of a right common to the three departments of the States.*"

That was the point which Mr. Jefferson had sought to establish in his reasoning.

"And is consequently one of those intended by the Constitution to be placed under his protection."

Mr. Jefferson confines the rightful exercise of the veto power to cases in which the President uses it to protect, against invasions of the Legislature, either upon the Executive or the judiciary, or upon the States and State Legislatures. He adds:

"It must be added, however, that unless the President's mind, on a view of everything which is urged for and against this bill, is *tolerably clear*, that it is unauthorized by the Constitution; if the *pro* and the *con* being so even as to *balance* leave a just respect for the wisdom of the Legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. It is chiefly for cases where they are *clearly* misled by *error, ambition*, or *interest*, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the President."

Now, Mr. President, whatever might be the inclination of the President's opinion, I appeal to you, sir, if, upon looking at the authorities to which I have referred the Senate, the authorities of jurists and statesmen, the solemn exposition given to this Constitution by the Congress of the U. S. in the year 1826 by decided and overwhelming votes in both Houses, the great mass of legislation standing for its support upon principles which alone are required to support this—they might not and ought not to have produced a pause, and doubt, and hesitation in the mind of the Executive whether this measure might not be constitutional? The opinion which the President of the U. S. is to express is not to be the mere suggestion of his own mind. When this matter was brought before Gen. Washington, at the incorporation of the first Bank of the U. S., there were no precedents in the history of the country to which appeal could be had. It was a question of first impression. It had to be decided by Washington upon the argument and debate of the members of his Cabinet.—He was obliged to rely upon these, and upon his own reflections, for he had nothing else upon which to rely. But suppose he had had precedents in abundance, suppose it had been a question arising sixty years afterwards, suppose the power had been exercised and acted upon in innumbered instances, would the President of the U. S. have been at liberty to bring his individual judgment against the concurrent and repeated action of Congress, of the judiciary, and of the former Presidents? Would it not produce, at least, in the mind of any man who was not a President of the U. S., an idea that possibly, yes, probably, he might have fallen into a mistake, that it was conceivable, after the opinions of so many men—men whose names I have called to the attention of the Senate—of the highest eminence in the country, men of the first talents and known patriotism, men who, though they never filled the station which he now occupies, were eminently qualified to adorn it, that it was quite possible that it might be a fair subject of doubt, and if a fair subject of doubt, then, according to the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson, a little respect was to come in for the existing Congress that passed the bill, and he was to presume that when that doubt existed, the measure might be constitutional, and therefore give it his approval.

I wish the President of the U. States had taken this view of the subject; for surely, nothing can be so unhappy as to have one Constitution to-day and another to-morrow. We talk about amendments to the Constitution. We are all opposed to changes of it. We realize it as a great evil to have repeated, or incessant changes made in the fundamental law of the land; but I pray you, sir, if one President and one Congress do not pay a suitable respect to what has been decided and done by preceding Congresses and preceding Presidents—if the affairs of the Government are to be decided upon constitutional grounds, irrespective of precedent, upon the individual opinions of the President for the time being, and the Congress for the time being—do we not have, practically, a new Constitution from day to day? The Constitution consists not in that printed book, nor in the original from which it was printed. It is in the meaning of that book. It is in the rules given by that book. It is in the distribution of powers contemplated by the instrument, and it is infinitely more mischievous to have that instrument practically changed in its bearing and operation from day to day, than it would be to have it amended by legislative enactments every half dozen years. Sir, I think we might have asked the President of the United States to pause, and come to the conclusion that entire confidence could not be placed in the deductions to which he came, when he saw the array of great names to which I have called your attention this morning, who had come to different conclusions; and therefore, though he could not in his own mind overcome the opinion which he entertained, still to realize that it was a case of doubt, a case of question, a case where, after all, Congress might not improbably be right, and therefore not to use that extreme medicine of the Constitution, the veto, under circumstances which, perhaps, the constitutional instrument did not need its application.

Upon the whole, Mr. President, I do hope that we can, now, for the first time in the history of the country, a measure has been passed through both Houses of Congress to do an act of general benefit and justice to all the States of the Union, to allow to have some beneficial interest upon fair and equal terms in what is the common property of all, or in what will have to be made suitable partitions, and when, also, the proceeds are proposed to be done for a purpose appealing so strongly to the best feelings of our nature and our highest and most solemn obligations of duty to a most unfortunate and helpless class of our people, I do hope that there will be left yet power enough in this body to apply a constitutional remedy that, so far as depends upon them, the objections of the President shall not stand in the way of the adoption of this noble, benificent measure.

1200 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1200 Acres of Land lying on Drowning Creek, twelve miles above Lumberton, well timbered and admirably adapted to the production of turpentine and Lumber.

This land can be purchased on reasonable and accommodating terms. Apply to

JOHN McNEILL,
Gilapolis P. O., Robeson, N. C.

May 20. 98-3

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain Cure for Bad Breasts, Caked Breasts, and Sore Nipples.—The wife of Mr. H. B., of the Broadway, New York, suffered several months after the birth of her last child, with a bad breast, several holes having formed on the same, her nipples were nearly gone, and it was thought at one time that the breast must be taken off. Mr. B. put her under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, after having tried every other means without success; the Ointment was well rubbed into the parts affected, and the Pills were taken regularly. In three weeks the abscess incluned was amply compensated, for his wife was quite well.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicine throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States in pots and boxes at 37½ cents, 87½ cents, and $1 50 each, which may be had by the principal Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Provinces of North America.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS

We are authorised to state, that Gen. Dockery will speak at

Ashboro', Randolph, Tuesday, May 23.
Marley's Mills, Randolph, Wednesday, May 24.
Pittsboro', Chatham, Thursday, May 25.
Graham, Alamance, Saturday, May 27.
Hillsboro', Monday, May 29.
Raleigh, Wednesday, May 31.
Brassfield's, Granville, Friday, June 2.
Oxford, Granville, Saturday, June 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.—We are sure that we could publish nothing more interesting to our readers than the speech of our distinguished Senator upon the President's Message vetoing the Indigent Insane Land Bill. Its array of authorities is perfectly overwhelming; and the argument is undoubtedly, as it is almost universally regarded, unanswerable.

An appendix accompanied the speech, but we have not room for it to-day. We shall publish it in our next, as it embodies much useful information upon the land question.

The Senate is still engaged in the discussion of the Message, Messrs. Butler of So. Ca., and Brown of Miss., having followed Mr. Badger. The speech of the former has not been published; the latter's we have read in the Globe with great pleasure; and coming as it does from a State's Right's Democrat, of the strictest of the strict construction school, is likely to effect much good. We shall take the earliest opportunity of publishing it.

A North Carolinian who heard the speech writes to us as follows:

Mr Brown of Miss. made a speech in the Senate to-day upon the bill for the indigent insane, in support of the bill and against the constitutional objections of the President. The speech occupied rather more than an hour in its delivery, and I listened to the whole of it with undivided attention and profound gratification. It was a full, clear and masterly examination of the subject—unexceptionable in tone and language; and in logical clearness, close and consecutive deduction, seldom equalled and very rarely, if ever, surpassed in the debates of that body. The result of the whole was a triumphant vindication of the bill against every objection taken by the President. That no man can answer the argument submitted by the honorable Senator, I have an entire conviction: it may be assailed—it may be perverted or mistified, but, in my judgment, it is beyond the power of any member of the Senate, to meet and confute it.

MR BRAGG AT ROCKFISH.—Mr. Bragg spoke at Murphy's Mill, in this county, on Friday last and was replied to by Col. Cameron of this Town. The discussion occupied about six hours; and from the delight expressed to us by very many Whigs who heard it, we judge that Mr. Bragg met with a Waterloo defeat.

By-the-way, we must do Mr. Bragg the justice to mention that he claims to have been one of the *twelve* in Northampton who voted for the ratification of the present amended Constitution. If so, what becomes of Mr. Bragg's claim here to have been *always* in favor of free suffrage? He and his party say that the free-suffrage which *Gen Dockery* supported is not the same in principle or in fact as *the* free-suffrage of the present day. How happens it then, that this earnest advocate of the *loaves fish* article did not raise his voice against a constitution, which for six years past his party have been denouncing as despotic, tyrannical, and unjust? Can it be *possible* that *such* an eloquent advocate and *such* a devoted lover of the people's rights, as Mr. Bragg's friends say he is, could have voted for that tyrannical imposition?

PLANK ROAD TO MOCKSVILLE.—We are glad to learn by the proceedings of a meeting at Walser's Mills, Davidson, that more than $38,000 have been subscribed in Davie and Davidson to build a branch from the Western Road to Mocksville. Commissioners were appointed to solicit additional subscriptions at this and other places. Proceedings in our next.

CANDIDATES.—We notice in the last Carolinian that Messrs. Neill McKay, Jr., and M. J. McDuffie are announced as candidates for the Commons. Both are Democrats.

NEW PASSENGER BOAT.—The Steamer Sun, of Orrell's Line, has been fitted up as a passenger boat, and will run regularly between this place and Wilmington.

A number of Ladies and Gentlemen enjoyed, on Thursday last, an excursion and a hospitable entertainment on board the Sun. We regret that business engagements prevented our acceptance of an invitation to join them.

ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—The Newbern Atlantic of the 17th inst, has the following paragraph:

"We understand that $460,000 of the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad have been subscribed at Raleigh, by a company from the North. Gentlemen, be on the alert, and discharge your duty in this matter. You have obligations to yourselves and to your children, which should not be disregarded. *A word to the wise is sufficnt.*"

A meeting in Sampson has appointed 50 delegates to the Wilmington Convention. And a meeting in Guilford appointed ten.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, for the past week, has been engaged almost exclusively in the discussion of the President's Veto Messsage—the House, in a discussion of Nebraska.

☞ The pressure upon our columns to-day compels us to omit several Communications which will appear in our next.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Europa, at New York on Saturday, brings Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

It is reported that the American clipper ship Grapeshot had turned privateer, and captured a merchant ship off Lands End. The rumor had caused great excitement, and a British steamer was sent in pursuit of the buccaneer.

The bombardment of Odessa has been officially announced in Parliament. The Russian batteries were all destroyed, as were also 12 Russian vessels. 13 others, loaded with ammunition were captured. Loss of the allied fleets very small. Nothing else of interest from the war.

A decline of 3-16d in Cotton is reported. Flour in fair demand. Naval stores firm.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. ASHE.—We find in the Wilmington Herald of Friday last, a letter from Mr. Ashe, justifying his attack upon Gen. Dockery and furnishing what he calls proof of the charges made by himself against Gen. Dockery. Mr. Ashe's justification of his attack we regard as a matter of no consequence and omit, as we do not complain of his making *charges* against Gen. Dockery, but of his making charges which are not *true*. His so-called proof of the charges, we publish as a matter of course—we are unwilling to treat him or any one with the slightest injustice.

The charges were that Gen. Dockery voted to lay on the table bills for the benefit of the Central and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads.—The evidence, Mr. Ashe says, is contained in the following extracts which he makes from the Congressional Globe:

"Mr. Penn from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for the relief of the Memphis and Charleston, or Mississippi, Tennessee River, the Coosa, New Orleans, and Opelousas and Great Western Rail Companies.

"Mr. Penn. The bill simply asks for time for the payment of duties on Railroad iron, by the payment of six per cent. on the time. The bill is ample in its provisions and is a copy of the bill passed for North Carolina the other day."—*Congressional Globe*, 1st Session, 32nd Congress, Vol. 24th, 3rd part, page 2409 and 2410.

Mr. Venable—"Proposed to amend by inserting the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in North Carolina, giving them the same privileges as are conferred by the bill upon roads now embraced in it." *Congressional Globe*, vol. 24, part 3, 1st Session, 32d Cong. page 2409 and 2472.

Mr. Dockery voted to lay on the table.

Subsequently Mr. Parker offered the following amendment:

"That the provisions and benefits of this Act, so far as the same are applicable, be and the same are hereby extended to all Railroad Companies in the United States. Provided the Road of the company be now in the course of construction, or be commenced within one year from this date."—*Congressional Globe*, 24th vol., part 3, 1st Session, 32d Congress, page 2410.

On the Monday following, the attached record is found.

"The House then proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion to lay on the table House bill No. 323, for the relief of the Memphis and Charleston or Tennessee, the Mississippi and Alabama and Tennessee River, the Coosa, the New Orleans and Jackson, and the New Orleans and Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Companies."

Mr. Dockery voted in the affirmative.

Congressional Globe, 24th vol., part 3d, 1 Session, 31st, Cong., page 2472.

It is fortunate for the sake of *truth*, though *not for Mr. Ashe*, that he here gives references for his statements.

We turn to page 2409, and find Mr. Penn's report and Mr. Venable's amendment as stated, and on page 2410 we find the yeas and nays recorded on the motion to lay the Bill *and the amendments* on the table and instead of Gen. Dockery voting for it, as Mr. Ashe says, *we find his name recorded against it.*

Mr. Parker then offered the amendment as stated by Mr. Ashe, but the morning hour had expired and no further action was had on the Bill until Monday following when on page 2472, Mr. Penn's Bill, *not the amendments in favor of the R. & G. and all other railroads*, was taken up and laid on the table.

So that, as we have before stated, Gen. Dockery never did vote to lay upon the table either a Central or a Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bill. And that this statement is correct, we will show by the volumes of the Globe *and by Mr. Ashe's references to them*, to any one who may desire it.

P. S. In this morning's *Journal*, we find an article upon the subject of Mr. Ashe's first letter whose misstatements as to Gen. Dockery's votes we so thoroughly exposed some time since. The Journal does not attempt to sustain Mr. Ashe's statements as to them, but makes some very unworthy insinuations as to Messrs. Badger and Mangum, which we shall notice in our next.

The Steam saw Mill of Costin, Gregg & Co. at Wilmington was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The mill and lumber were insured for $10,000; but the loss was somewhat greater.

CANDIDATES.—The Whigs of Bertie have nominated for the Senate, J. B. Cherry, Esq., and for the Commons, Hon. David Outlaw and P. H. Winston, Esq.

Mr. Everett has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Choate is said to have received the appointment to the vacancy.

We learn that the 118 shares of delinquent stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, recently sold at Pittsboro', brought an average of *forty-one dollars* on the share, and that a large portion of it passed into the hands of Northern capitalists.—*Recorder.*

The M. E. Conference South.—At the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, it was unanimously decided to establish a Southern Book concern.

Sales of Stocks.—Auctioneer Cronly sold on Tuesday last, five shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Cape Fear at $118 50 per share; sixty-five do. at $118 per share.

Five shares of Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road do. at eighty-six; forty-five do. at $84 do.

And fifteen shares of the Wilmington & Manchester do. at 63 per share.—*Wil. Herald.*

Fire.—On Thursday evening about 5 o'clock Mr. Wm. L. Hall's Kitchen on Haymount, was consumed. The dwelling escaped by the wind blowing favorably at the time.—*N. Carolinian.*

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y, 1853. It has paid up all losses promptly, without any assessments, and has still a small cash capital on hand. The following is a condensed statement of the

First Annual Report of the President and Directors to the Members, in general meeting, May 18, 1854.

Policies issued up to 13th inst., 709, covering property to value of	$1,151,862.00
Policies cancelled and expired	269,634.00
Amount now insured	$882,228.00
Amount of Premium Notes	164,669.61
Amount cancelled and expired	36,085.35
Amount now on hand	$128,584.26

Averaging 14 57-100 pr. ct. on the amount insured.

RECEIPTS.

Cash Premiums received	7,779.76	
" for policies & surveys taken by President and Secretary	478.25	
		$8,258.01
Cash borrowed from Bank Fayetteville toward building Office		1,250.00
Making sum of		$9,508.01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid Fire Losses, viz:		
John E. Patterson	40.00	
Worth & Elliott	66.00	
J. M. White	833.46	
J. D. Starr	492.50	
Patrick Montague	1,000.00	
Stedman & Horne	1,000.00	
Cha's Montague	550.00	
J. & R. Gilchrist	200.00	
Mrs. M. Hooper	67.00	
Alex. Hewlett	396.00	
John C. Latta	266.76	
M. McKinnon	5.50	
		$4,917.22
J. E. Patterson building office		1,600.00
Interest, balance		45.13
For premiums returned		58.99
Salaries Sec'y, Pres't and Ex. Committee		1,825.00
Contingent expenses, viz:		
Office Furniture	$70,70	
Advertising	42.92	
Stationery & Printing	95.80	
Postage, Envelopes, Stamps, &c.	47.08	
Painting Signs 11, press 8, fuel 2.98	21.98	
Fitting Office for rent	10.90	
	$288.78	
Cash in Bank, and in hands of Agent	$772.89	
		$9,508,01

The Office Lot cost $200; Building, $1,600, on account of which the Company is indebted $1,450, but they are receiving for rent $200 per annum, and have a convenient office for their own use besides; it is therefore a good investment.

In conclusion, the Board take pleasure in stating that they consider the Company in a condition to *merit public confidence;* it is so firmly established, that it cannot be shaken by any adverse winds.

By order of the Board.
GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

The names of officers elected and other information as to the affairs of the Company may be found by reference to their advertisement in another column.

NEW HAVEN, May 19.

U. S. Senators form Connecticut.—Francis Gillette, Free Soil Whig (for the short term,) and Lafayette S. Foster, Whig (for the long term,) were this morning elected United States Senators from Connecticut.

In the House the vote stood—Gillette, 109; Chapman, 92; John Cotton Smith, 66; Samuel Ingham, 3; R. S. Baldwin, 5; Thomas B Butler, 1; Blanks, 3. The blanks being thrown out, Mr. Gillette was elected. The Democrats left their candidate and voted for Chapman.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROBESON COUNTY, May, 11th, 1854.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—You will please announce through your columns, that the name of Dr. EDMUND McQUEEN, of Lumberton, is recommended as a suitable Whig Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond, in the next Legislature, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

We learn that Mrs. Ives, wife of Bishop Ives, and daughter of the late Bishop Hobart of New York, was received into the Catholic Church at Rome, on Good Friday last.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 22.

BACON—	9¾	a 10	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	25	a 26
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75	a 2 00
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	8¼	a 8½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	8	a 8¼	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	13	a 15	SHOT—		
Dundee,	12	a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	75	a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	60	a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45	a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Superfine,	7 00	a 7 10	Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Fine,	6 75	a	American Gin,	30	a 40
Scratched,	6 50	a	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	1 10	a 1 15	Loaf,	11	a 12
Wheat,	$0	a 0 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Oats,	60	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Peas,	1 10	a 1 15	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Rye,	1 50	a 1 15	New Orleans,	6	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TALLOW—	11	a 12
Green,	4	a 5	TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,	none.	
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a 5½	Manufactured,	8	a 15
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50	
English,	4	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	10	a 11	8 x 10,	2½	a 2¾
LEAD—	8½	a 9	10 x 12,	2¾	a
			WOOL—	15	a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—All good grades find ready market at quotations, for home use. Very little offering.

Flour—The market up to Saturday remained steady at 6 75 to 6 85. Telegraphic despatches caused a little animation, and several lots changed hands at $7.

Corn market quite firm.

N. C. Whiskey—Quotations hardly sustained.

Turpentine—Virgin dip 2 75, yellow dip $2, hard 1 10. Spirits 37 to 38.

Extract of a letter, dated

NEW YORK, May 19.

Spirits Turpentine freely offered at 5 ¼; no purchaser at that.

Europa arrived to-day. Cotton, middlings ⅛d down for the week;—½ to ¼ decline here.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—yellow dip 2 60, hard 1 50. Spirits 40. Rosin 1 05 to 1 08. Molasses 20 to 22. Timber—five rafts sold, at 6 50, 8 25, 9 50, and $13.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Firm of J. T. Council & Cain, are requested to make immediate payment to Council, Cain & Co., as longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

J. T. COUNCIL.
R. S. CAIN.

May 22, 1854. 98 3t

The Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, late American Minister to Spain, arrived in Washington yesterday.—*National Intelligencer, May 20th.*

MARRIED,

On the 1st day of May, by I. B. Kelly, Esq., Dr. D. GILLESPIE to Miss FEREBY PEARSALL, both of Kenansville.

DIED,

In Goldsborough, on Wednesday night, the 17th inst., HELLEN, infant daughter of Rev. R. S. Rolfe, aged 13 months.

In Robeson county, on the 16th instant, HARDY A. POPE, Esq., aged 72 years. He was born and resided where he died. He beheld, one by one, the associates of his youth fall victims to the fell destroyer, until, in his latter days, he stood as it were solitary and alone—his comrades having all preceded him to the grave. For kindness and hospitality towards his friends, he was not excelled. None who applied to him in distress ever went away unrelieved. He leaves a large family of children and an extensive circle of acquaintances and friends to mourn their loss, which they hope is his eternal gain.—Com. [Car. and Argus copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line.—May 18 and 20.—Strs. Fanny and Rowan with goods for Taylor & Buie, J. & T. Wadhill, Mrs S J Hart, H & E J Lilly, W C Bruce, D & W McLaurin, G McNeill, E J Hale & Son, W H Lutterloh, J W Powers, S J Hinsdale, T J Johnson, H A London, J R Whitaker, Cook & Johnson, T S Lutterloh, J L Nixon, W H Carver, J & F Garrett, R M Orrell.

BANKS'S LINE.—May 21, Str Douglass, with goods for sundry persons in town and country.

Lutterloh & Co's Line.

BAR CONVENTION.

STEAMER Fanny Lutterloh will leave Wednesday next, at 3 P. M. precisely, instead of Thursday morning, her regular day. T. S. LUTTERLOH

May 22, 1854. 98-1t

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. Benbow begs to inform his friends that he intends leaving this place on the 15th June. Those who wish his services will confer a favor by not delaying their call until the last moment; he has given timely notice, for it is to the best interests of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he is devoted.

May 20, 1854. 98-2t

ON CONSIGNMENT,

2500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, very large and fine. R. M. ORRELL.

May 22, 1854. 98tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired, 269,634 00

Amount now insured, $882,228 00

Amount Premium Notes, $164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired, 36,085 35

Do. do. now on hand, $128,584 26

Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.
Cash premiums received, $8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved*. We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Kyle, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. D. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR

EGGERT & CO'S

Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES,

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.
Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE undersigned informs his friends, that the report in circulation, to the effect that he had sold out his Boating interest, is untrue.

My Boats are in prime order, and will continue to serve shippers as heretofore

T. S. LUTTERLOH

Fayetteville, May 4, 1854 98tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Pair of MULES, Timber Wagon, and Harness.

JONES & BARBEE

Fayetteville, May 8, 1854 94tf

NOTICE.

THE Firm of M. N. Leary & Son is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to them, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle.

The business will be continued by M. N. Leary, at the old stand, where he will be pleased to see his customers and the public in general. He has on hand a large stock of SADDLES and SADDLERY, which he will sell low for cash. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

M. N. LEARY & SON.

Fayetteville, May 6 94-1m

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will close on 30th and 31st inst., by a Public Examination of the Students. Declamation on the night of 30th.

Parents, Guardians, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

A. D. McLEAN.

Summerville, N. C., May 5, 1854. 94tE

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday, 2d June next.

J. H. HALL, Pres't

May 2, 1854 94tm

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854 66-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH

May 30, 1853 98tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852 55-tf

D. W. C. Benbow,

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

N. B. Dr. Benbow returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have so kindly bestowed; and would respectfully make it known that he intends leaving Fayetteville the middle of June to be absent about three months.

April 25, 1854 90-tf

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE subscribers having devoted their personal attention for many years to the manufacture of BILLIARD TABLES, are fully competent to execute work that will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious Connoisseur. Being the most extensive manufacturers in the Union, they are enabled to furnish a superior table at 10 per cent less than any other establishment in the country, to which fact they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, as also, to the essential improvements they have made in the construction and elasticity of the Cushions, which they have brought to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Always on hand Billiard Tables with Marble and Wooden beds, with a large stock of Cloths, Balls, Cues, French Cue Leathers, Cue Wax, Pool Ball Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Silk and Worsted Pockets, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Old Tables recushioned by sending them by Express.

GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers,
No. 50 Ann-st., New York

April 21, 1854. 90-3mpd

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south east corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854 89tf

FISH AND LIME.

275 CASKS STONE LIME
50 bbls. New Herring, (No. 1.)
10 half-bbls. do. do.
20 bbls. Mackerel, (No. 3 and 4.)
Plaster Paris.
Cement and Plastering Hair.
Bale Hay.

All fresh and warranted good. Just received by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 18, 1854. 89-8w

HAY.

A LOT of Northern HAY, of extra quality. Received and for sale by

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 20, 1854. 89-1m

MOLASSES.

15 HHDS prime Retailing MOLASSES, just to hand. Also, 10 bbls. N. O. Molasses: 5 casks extra fine Syrup Sugar, Coffee, &c.

Person street, 2 doors West of the Cape Fear Bank

THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1854 89-1m

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men.

J. & T. WADDILL

April 18, 1854 89tf

A TEACHER WANTED.

WE want to employ a Teacher to take charge of the School in District No. 58. Applicants will state qualifications in writing, and unless we are personally acquainted, unquestionable recommendations will be required.

JAS. G. COOK.
JOS. A. WORTH.
JOHN SMITH.

Fayetteville, Apr. 24, 1854. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE Fayetteville Ice House will be opened daily, (Sundays excepted,) for the delivery of Ice from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., commencing Monday 17th inst. Tickets for Ice are now ready for sale at the store of G. W. Williams & Co. No Ice will be delivered except to ticket holders, as it is not intended to keep any accounts. Where orders are given to deliver Ice outside of the time specified above, double the regular price will be charged.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

April 8, 1854 87-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.

March 14, 1854 79tf

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER,

CONTINUE to furnish Gunpowder of all their well-known brands, viz: "Kentucky Rifle," "Sea Shooting," "American Sporting," "Indian Rifle," "Electric," "Duck Shooting," in kegs, half and quarter kegs, and Canisters of one pound each. Also, a full assortment of Powder for Blasting and Mining purposes, and for Export. The reputation of their Gunpowder is too well known to require comment.

For sale by the principal dealers in this City, and at the Office of the Company, 89 WALL STREET, N. Y. City

A. G. HAZARD, Pres't.

A. E. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. [86-3mpd

WANTED!!!

A GOOD BAKER, of steady habits, can obtain regular employment and good wages. Apply soon.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1854. 85tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office

Jan'y 2, 1854 59tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT
H. A. McSWAIN

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

1854.

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by 15th inst., of

Seasonable Goods.

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at Low Prices and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT

March 8, 1854. 77tf

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES
20 barrels Pork
10 do do No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon

BENBOW, KYLE & CO

Feb'y 27, 1854. 74tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mitts; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks. Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1852. 39tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852 95tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Samuel J. Hinsdale

IS now receiving large additions to his Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers for sale at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Market Square.

March 23, 1854 81tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853 26-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL

Dec. 29, 1853 57-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 12 35tf

New Spring and Summer DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends, customers, and the public, that their

Stock of GOODS for the Season

is now complete, which was selected expressly for the Retail Trade. Our Stock is one of the largest and handsomest ever offered by us in this market. It consists in part as follows:

FOR THE LADIES—Rich Brocade Silk, large and small striped, red Plaid do; plain glace and steel col'd do; rich fig'd Black Silk; watered and plain do, all varieties and prices; Gold printed and emb'd Grenadines, Tissues and Berages; plain white, black and col'd Challys and Crape de Paris; printed Linens, French Jaconets and Organdie Muslins; Portsmouth and other low priced Lawns; black and col'd Ginghams and Prints; emb'd, plaid, striped and plain Swiss, Book and Jaconet Muslins; Lawns and Tartans; a very superior article of Black Bombazine and Alpaca, for mourning; a handsome lot of Embroideries, consisting in part of Hamilton, Maltese and Thread Lace Collars; French emb'd Capes, Sleeves and Chemizetts, all styles and prices; Jaconet and Swiss Flouncing; Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Edging and Inserting; Infants' Waists and Robes; plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, emb'd do; Marriage Handkerchiefs, Sleeves and Collars; blk Lace and Lace Vests; a superior article of blk English Crape, Italian Crape, all colors; a full line of Silk and Kid Gloves and Mitts; Hosiery; Bonnet and plain Ribbons; plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; black Silk and Lace Shawls; real Points; white, black and colored Silk and Lace Mantillas; Nett Talmas, some very fine.

☞ Amongst our stock of Gentlemen's Goods may be found, Super black, brown, Blue, green and olive Cloths; black doeskin and corded Cassimeres; 6-4 French Cassimeres, new style, and fancy Cassimeres, all colors and prices; white and col'd Linen Drillings; checked and plain do; Tweeds, Jeans, and cotton Drills, bannock drilling, burlaps, and osnaburgs; French and English striped Etre Cashmeret and Italian Cloth; black, white and col'd silk and Marseilles Vesting; silk, lisle, and cotton Undershirts; a large assortment of Ready made CLOTHING, of superior quality.

For Housekeepers—We have 10 and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Cotton and Linen Pillow Casing; Furniture Dimity and Fringes; Damask and Emb'd Muslin and Lace Curtains; Bed Ticking; Apron Check; Marseilles Counterpane; Plaid, for servants; bleached and brown Shirting; Table Damask; Bird's eye and Cotton Diaper; Huckaback Crash and Scotch Diaper; Towels, Napkins and Doyles; Irish Linen and Linen Lawns.

Together with a full line of Men's and Boys' Summer Hats, Mens' fashionable Molesskin Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Flats; Gentlemen's fine Boots and Gaiters; Ladies' Congress and other Gaiters; Buskins, and Slippers; Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

And many articles not enumerated, making our Stock a very desirable one, and we are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in the trade, particularly to such as pay Cash or settle when called on. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call early as we expect to offer some inducements.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

April 3, 1854. 84-tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

E. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little head paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24. 57-tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

AGRICULTURAL.

WE have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.

J. & T. WADDILL

A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale.

J. & T. W.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation in competing with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

New Books and Stationary.

MASANIELLO, by Dumas: The Lover upon Trial; Margaret, or Prejudice at Home and Its Victims; Rob of the Bowl, by Kennedy; The Sun Shade of Grey stone; Minnie Herman; The Two Records, by Hugh Miller; The Ladies's Guide, or Skillful Housewife; Young American's Elocutionist; &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of the Apocalypse Unveiled; Lyell's Principles of Geology, Ditto, Manual of Geology, &c., Mrs. Hentz's new Novel,—The Planter's Northern Bride; Salad for the Solitary; Metcalfe's, Parker's, and other School Readers; Emerson's, and Davies' Arithmetics and Keys; Herodotus, Leipsic edition; Mass'ie Chart.

20,000 Envelopes of every variety. Writing Paper at all prices, embracing Cap, Letter, Commercial Note, Bath Post, Sermon or Pocket, Lawyer's Brief, and Bill Paper. Blank Books, a full and varied assortment. Just receiving.

E. J. HALL & SON

May 6.

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. She is of color about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 150 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or from Mckay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853 77tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all Disorders of the Stomach.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles**, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action: and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills*, and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills*, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of

Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.

Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

☞ Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.

New brick store east side Gillespie street, third door from the Market.

March 18, 1854. 80tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.

JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853 29tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market rates.

D. & W. McLAURIN

July 1854 90tf

PEIRCE & PEMBERTON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, *Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,*

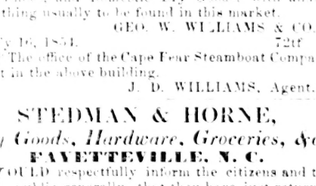
HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

E. C. PEARCE. [52tf] [E. D. PEMBERTON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

New Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving into Store a large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which will be sold at wholesale or retail at small profits. Their Stock embraces

St. Croix, Porto Rico, Muscovado, and New Orleans Brown Sugars; A, B, and C. Coffee Sugars; Loaf, Crushed and Powdered do; fine and common teas; Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffees; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Alum, Epsom Salts; Brimstone; Indigo, Madder; Adamantine and Sperm Candles; Snuff; S. C. Soda; Ground Mustard; Fancy and Bar Soaps; Camphor, Borax; Cider Vinegar; Mackerel, in bbls., half-bbls., and kits; Mess Pork; Molasses; Syrup; Sack Salts; Bread and Club Axes; Turpentine Axes; Hackers, Scrapers and Dippers; Pocket and Table Cutlery; Shovels, Spades and Forks; Bread and common bar Iron, Steel, Nails, and Spikes; Wood-ine Hoes; Hollow-ware, large assortment; Blacksmith Tools; Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and Straw Cutters; Hats, Shoes, and Domestic Dry Goods; with almost every thing usually to be found in this market.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 16, 1854. 72tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber is prepared and qualified to despatch all orders for Paper Hanging, having on hand a fine assortment; among which may be found the Oak and Marble patterns. He also carries on the Mattress-making and Painting, of all descriptions. Call on him at No. 7 Green street.

R. W. HENRY.

Jan'y 16, 1854. 62tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter will be holden in Wilmington, on Monday the 5th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters under this jurisdiction are requested to send Delegates and Returns.

By order of the M. E. G. H. P.

HENRY P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.

All persons having bills against said Chapter, are requested to forward them to the G. Secretary, previous to the meeting.

April 5, 1854. 86tm

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 5-tf

FRESH TEAS.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of best qualities, just received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23, 1854. 81tf

Blanks for sale here.

1,300 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Notching Works lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A neat new two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy, is would do well to give the lands and premises a view before buying elsewhere. The payments will be easy and accommodating.

P. E. COOGAN.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 5, 1853. 45tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery, for stretching and cementing Leather Bands, both round and flat. The Bands are stretched with powerful screws, and cemented by the most approved method, and the utility of every thing used and supplied, under a contract with them, entirely prevents any thing like failure. Those made in this way will bind their pulleys more firmly, and have a uniform bearing on the whole surface, and will save from 15 to 20 per cent on the power that is required when made in the old way. The materials used are the best, and the Bands are made of any width, and of any length required. Spanish leather for Card joints will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold at a reasonable price, brought to New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.

New Market P. O., Randolph Co., N. C.

Band shop near Deserter Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-6tf

H. R. HOPKINS, } [WM. H. HYDE,
ROBERT HULL, } [CHAS. WATKINSON

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,

No. 208 BALTIMORE STREET,

Opposite Hanover Street,

91tf **BALTIMORE.**

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 20th of April, last, two mare MULES, four years old—the black, the other a sorrel, marked with gear. I purchased them of Mr. Wilson of Kentucky. They are making their way in that direction. Any person taking up said Mules will be liberally rewarded. Address me at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C.

DANIEL LAMMON.

April 20, 1854. *82tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, Term, 1854.—In Equity.

Henry F. Pitman, &c. Eliza Barnes, Calvin Barnes, Elizabeth Barnes, John P. Barnes, Willis Ivey and wife Mary, James Nye and wife Rosanna, Parker Nye, and Spear Walters.

Bill to make title to Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendant, Calvin Barnes, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville in this State, for the period of six weeks, notifying the said Calvin Barnes to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Robeson at Scaffold, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be heard ex parte as to the said Calvin Barnes, and a decree be rendered pro confesso as to him.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Robeson aforesaid.

96-6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

$360 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State, or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of doctor McLeod's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C. Feb'y 2, 1854. 88*tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1854, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I have reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite a active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

March 4, 1854. 77tf

A Fortune for $1!

THE art and mystery of making money. Now, O reader, congratulate yourself that you have within your grasp the means, if you recur to our instructions by which you can make from $700 to $5000 per year. It requires no travelling, no peddling, but gives you the comforts of a home, and will not interfere materially with your other business. This is a permanent and genteel employment, and can be followed by any one with the smallest amount of capital. This is no book agency or receipts of any kind whatever. The right and knowledge will be sent to any person enclosing $1 (post-paid) to

E. HICKMAN & CO.,